



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES

In *Om Användningen av Bestämd Slutartikel i Svenskan*, Upsala doctorate dissertation, 1912, (Pp. 146), Karl Ågren has made a valuable contribution to the study of the post-positive article in modern Swedish. The historical point of view is given by the use of such early works as *Cordex Bureanus*, *Heliga Birgittas Uppenbarelser*, the Bible of 1541 and others, but the author's aim is, in spite of the absence of such a limitation in the title, to illustrate somewhat fully the use of the article in question in the XIX century. Following Noreen's divisions and terminology in Vol. V of *Vårt Språk*, Ågren considers the subject under the two categories of I, definite and II, general, and the former again being subdivided under a) deiktisk användning and b) anaforisk användning.

With the sixth *hefte* (1912) of *Rímnasafn. Samling af de ældste islandske Rimer*, edited by Finnur Jónsson, Vol. I of this edition of Icelandic *Rímur* is now complete in 526 pages. The volume contains the historical *rímur* with the *Óláfsríma* at the head, the *Drymlur*, *Lokrur*, *Volsungrímur* and the beginning of those dealing with heroes of the Norwegian romantic sagas. Before each *ríma* there is a discussion of the Mss. and following each notes to the text. The volume appears as XXXV of the publications of "Samfund til Udgivelse af gammel nordisk Litteratur," Copenhagen.

In the same series Henrik Bertelsen's edition of *Þiðriks saga af Bern* was completed with number 6 in 1911. There is the last instalment of the text, chapters 437-448; register of proper names; and a critical introduction of 95 pages which gives an account of the Mss. compares the received redactions and discusses previous editions. The work is excellently done; it is a pleasure to have this saga now in this convenient form. We hope to publish elsewhere a review of the edition.

Selections From Selma Lagerlöf's Nils Holgersson's underbara Resa genom Sverige, with Notes and vocabulary (Pp. 187) by A. Louis Elmquist, of Northwestern University adds another welcome volume to our equipment for the study of Swedish in college. The book is published (1912) by the well-known house of Albert Bonnier, Stockholm, and forms volume III of *Bonnier's College Series of Swedish Text-Books*, 57. The complete text of this charming story is not included but selections from it in fourteen chapters, "the book being intended for use in the very beginning of the Swedish course"; as such teachers and students of Swedish will welcome it heartily. It is well edited and neatly gotten up; as frontispiece there is a picture of Selma Lagerlöf, and there is furthermore one of Mårbacka, her childhood home in Värmland, and one of her present home in Falun.

While it is the policy of this department not to note any published

book which the editor has not himself personally examined and can speak of from first hand knowledge, it seems desirable to make an exception to the rule in the case of a new edition of Ludvig Holberg at present in the process of publication in Copenhagen. Of this, "Den förste fuldstændige Holberg-Udgave," vol. I, has just been issued, price, Kroner 25; the whole edition is to cost 500 to 600 Kroner and its issue will take twenty years; the publishers are Gyldendal, the editor Bibliothekar Carl S. Petersen. The first-volume is printed in an edition of 400 copies, of which 170 are reserved for Denmark and 170 for Norway. The prospectus informs us that the paper alone for each copy costs over 100 Kroner, consequently the publication of it would have been an impossibility but for the Carlsberg Fund which thus enables Denmark to raise this monument to the founder of modern Danish and Norwegian literature.

A book that will be read with interest by the student of Old Norse literature as well as of Old English literature is M. G. Clarke's *Sidelights on Teutonic History During the Migration Period*, Cambridge University Press, 1912, pp. 284. The author's purpose has been "to discover the amount of historical truth underlying the allusions to persons and events in the Old English heroic poetry." While the book is an examination of a considerable portion of OE poetry, approximately two-thirds of the space is given to a discussion of Old Norse literature as necessary to the proper orientation of the field the author wishes to examine. The work is appreciative and interestingly written; there is a good bibliography.

Heinrich Schaeffer's *Waffenstudien zur Þiðrekssaga* makes the weapons of this saga the subject of a careful investigation as a contribution to the scientific study of weapons (historische Waffenkunde). While the cultural elements here are central European and nowhere specifically Norse (as shown already by Finnur Jónsson, *Oldisl. og oldn. Lit. Hist.* 861) the present work aims also to add something to the question as to what degree the southern current of knightly romance came to the North and how widely distributed it was. In his conclusions the author emphasizes the familiarity with knightly manners and court life evidenced in the saga; the knowledge of courtly culture pervades intimately all parts of the saga and corresponds to non-Norse tradition even in those elements which belong to the late 13th century, showing that it must have reached the North comparatively quickly. Also he points out that the saga shows far greater detail knowledge of courtly life and manners than Middle High German poetry (p. 91)¹. The book is published in *Acta Germanica*, Berlin, 1913.

Untersuchungen über Totenkult und Odinverehrung bei Nordgermanen und Lappen von Wolf von Unwerth. Breslau, 1911, pp. 178, offers much of real value both for Norse mythology and the study of Old Norse literature. It is in the first place an attempt to gather together the available material of Lappic pagan-belief for the study

of Scandinavian mythology in which the author follows in the footsteps of Axel Olrik and Kaarle Krohn. The real contribution of this investigation lies in the fact that it deals with religious views, the cult of the dead and Odin worship, as it existed in Scandinavia in the pre-Eddic period. Often these beliefs were assimilated by the Lapps and, conservative as the Lapps are in the matter of religion as in the matter of language and custom, these beliefs were preserved in their primitive form clear down to the time they were first recorded by such men as Johannes Scheffer 1670-1672 and Johan Randulf 1723. There is here a great field of investigation which will undoubtedly continue to bear rich fruit for a long time to come.

In a doctorate dissertation published from Upsala University under the title *Bidrag till den Svenska Namnhistorien*, I, Pp. 177, Roland Brieskorn offers what appears to be the first systematic treatise of a definite portion of the field of Swedish family names. A definite portion of it, for the present work is limited to *Borgerliga samman-satta Familjenamn*. As will be seen the investigation deals only, but there exhaustively, with compound Swedish family names; names of the nobility and foreign names in Sweden are not treated, nor Swedish names outside of Sweden. The author has of course made good use of the chiefly statistical material of others and especially articles and lectures by Adolf Noreen, but the field he has undertaken to work up is in large part new ground. The present number gives a list of names from Abrandt to Bovall with a historical survey of the four types of names with discussion of individual names; in 1,—*son-namn*; 2. *Yrkesnamn*. 3. *Hemortsnamn*. 4. *Öknamn och binamn*.

Wilhelm Ranisch's *Eddalieder mit Grammatik Uebersetzung und Erläuterung* has been issued in a new edition, Leipzig 1912, pp. 138. It appears as heretofore in the *Sammlung Götschen*. The selections are *Prymskviða* parts of the *Hávamál*, *Grímnismál*, *Völuspá*, the fragmentary *Sigurdarkviða* and most of *Atlakviða*. With its excellent introduction the little volume is heartily to be recommended to those who after a first year's course in Old Norse prose wish a convenient introductory guide to Eddic poetry. The small compass of the books made it necessary of course to exclude all critical apparatus.

Another recent issue of the *Sammlung Götschen*, Leipzig, 1911, is *Schwedisch-deutsches Gesprächsbuch* by Johannes Neuhaus, Docent in Modern Scandinavian Languages in the University of Berlin. It is evidently chiefly intended as a guide in conversational Swedish for the German tourist who is in need of a phrase-book, and as such is far superior to anything of the kind before published. It is prepared by one who has a good knowledge of Swedish idioms and who knows Sweden. It is in fact so good that parts of it may very well be used to supplement the class reading and conversation in a first year's course in Swedish.

Schwedisches Lesebuch zur Einführung in die Kenntniss des heutigen Schwedens, mit Wörterverzeichnis (pp. 120), likewise by Johannes

Neuhaus was also published in the *Sammlung Göschen*, 1911. The selections will excellently serve the purpose intended, that of affording an introduction to the Sweden of the present (not to Swedish literature). There are accounts of Sweden: the land, its resources, its institutions, its government and educational system. The literature is represented by a few selections from chiefly recent and living writers. There is a table of Swedish sounds (hardly adequate) with three pages of text in phonetic transcription.

The John Anderson & Co., Chicago, have just (September 1913) issued the second edition Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken* edited with Introduction, Notes and Vocabulary by George T. Flom. There is a critical introduction of xxxii pages, a Bibliography of aids to the study of Norwegian and a list of the principal parts of the strong and irregular verbs in the literary and the colloquial form. Among other illustrations there is the excellent one of Björnson in 1904 as frontispiece.

We are glad to note the appearance of Ivar Aasen's *Skrifter i Samling* in a beautiful three-volume edition, 1911-1912. It is published by Gyldendalske Boghandel, Christiania and Copenhagen, and the editorial work has been done by Knut Liestøl. Volume I, 280 pages, contains, besides the autobiography and stories, also the poems, among which are some hitherto unprinted; vol. II contains "Dagbøger" og "Reiseemne" and among the essays one "Um vanen" not before printed from a Ms. in Moltke Moe's possession; vol. III contains "Maalsoga og Maalsok," "Norske Navnebog," and translations. Aasen's purely scientific contribution is, of course, not represented. There is a facsimile of the Ms. to "Dei gamle Fjelli." As frontispiece appears a bust of the author taken from the well-known drawing by H. Uthuslien with Aasen, pen in hand, standing before his work table, which is reproduced in full on page four.

Kahle's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch*, which has been fairly popular in this country as a first book in Old Icelandic, has now (1913)¹ appeared in a materially enlarged and in several respects improved form. It appears under the same title and in the same series (*Germanische Elementar- und Handbücher*, Heidelberg); its editor is Andreas Heusler. A main fault with Kahle's book was its reading selections so illy chosen from the pedagogical standpoint. This part of the book is now wholly revised, only one selection has been retained from the original edition. In the phonology the new feature is making rather extensive use of words from the Runic inscriptions, while in the Inflections Gothic forms are paralleled by the side of the Old Icelandic. The Syntax has been given four times as much space as in Kahle, I ed., where the treatment was very brief. The changes made will insure it increased use and service, in the first year work in Old Norse. (One is tempted to ask the editor why the ? is still left below the 13th rune p. 9, as in the 1st ed. in 1896).

Sprogets Forandring. Bearbejdet af Lis Jacobsen efter Axel Kock:

Om Språkets Förändring (2d ed., 1908) has just been issued by H. Hagerups Forlag, Copenhagen (1913, Pp. 175). The work differs from the original chiefly in that all Swedish examples are replaced by Danish and that for the chapter on foreign influence on the word-stock of Swedish one has been substituted on the evolution of the stock of words in Danish. Kock's book first appeared in 1896 in Göteborg and was one of the pioneer works in its field in the Scandinavian North. The charming style of the original is preserved in the Danish edition, which should find many readers also outside the ranks of specialists in language.

Noreen's *Geschichte der nordischen Sprachen besonders in alt-nordischer Zeit*, written for the *Grundriss der germanischen Philologie*, has just appeared in its third edition. The work has been completely rewritten and materially enlarged; whereas in the second edition it was 130 pages (*Grundriss*, vol. I, pp. 518-649) it now forms a volume of 239 pages. Like all the numbers of this series it may now be bought separately. In plan the work is the same as the earlier editions. The general historical survey pp. 1-67 is followed by the history of the sounds pp. 67-162 and the history of the inflexional forms pp. 162-230. A register of words, prepared by Erik Noreen, pp. 231-239 completes the work. The syntax of Old Scandinavian is not considered. An especially excellent feature of Noreen's history is the constant paralleling of runic forms by which Old Norse, Old Swedish and Old Danish are linked at once with Parent Scandinavian and with Germanic grammar.

Upplands Runstenar. En allmänfattlig Översikt by Otto von Friesen, Upsala, 1913, Pp. 96, is a revised edition of the author's former treatise on the subject published in *Uppland*, the journal of the Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet in Upsala. The work gives first an account of the Germanic, the Swedish-Norwegian and the Danish runes, then discusses the various types of Upland inscriptions; there is a special chapter on the ornamentation of the rune-stones. A feature of the new edition is the supplement on the phonology of the runes with transcriptions to Old Icelandic of the inscriptions discussed. There are forty-seven illustrations, almost uniformly excellent, and a very valuable map showing the relative distribution of Upland's 960 runestones prepared by Prof. von Friesen himself.

In *Runskriftens härkomst. Ett Svar*, (1913, 20 pages) by Professor Otto von Friesen, the author successfully disproves a rather violent attack directed against his work on the origin of the runes by Gunnar Knudsen in Copenhagen. There is also some new support given to von Friesen's well-known theory as formerly published.

For the Samfund til Udgivelse af gammel nordisk Litteratur Emil Olson of Lund University has edited *Yngvars saga víðförla*, 1912, pp. CII + 71. As usual in this series there is a critical discussion of the Mss., editions, age of the saga, sources, authorship, etc., with an

account of the orthography, accents and abbreviations. The work is excellently done. It was a splendid idea to include in transcription the twenty-five rune-stones dealing with the hero of the *Yugvar saga* (*viðforli*, "far-traveller," *Wídsíð*). There is a register of names and a bibliography.

Illustrerad Svensk Litteraturhistoria af Henrik Schück och Karl Warburg. Andra omarbetade och utvidgade Upplagan. Two vols., Stockholm, 1911-1912. Pp. 549 and 661. This standard illustrated history of Swedish literature is of course well-known to many of our members. As before it contains a considerable number of reproductions of title pages of early printed Swedish books as well as facsimile pages of others which adds vastly to the interest and the value of the work. Its illustrations are almost uniformly excellent. There is e. g. a facsimile of the four first pages of the second number of *Then Svänska Argus* with a page showing the censor's corrections, 1732. Of others are to be noted especially the page from Nicolaus Ragvaldis Jomfru Maria Yrthegordher of 1510 with its elaborately ornamented initial in gold and colors, and the page from the older *Västgöotalag*. The changes of treatment involve a fuller treatment of the early culture and foreign influence. The years 1718-1809 which before were treated as two periods are now combined in one, which therefore becomes the period of enlightenment in Sweden and its literature. But also otherwise the plan has been materially changed as new investigations have necessitated.

Valda Berättelser av Selma Lagerlöf, with Notes and Vocabulary, Edited by Jules Mauritzon, Rock Island, Ill., 1913, Pp. 153, has just appeared. This welcome contribution to helps for teaching Swedish appears as Nr. 2 in the College and High School Series of Swedish Authors issued by the Augustana Book Concern, Nr. 1 of which appeared in 1911 (See Proceedings, p. 57). This volume is a collection of short stories from the works of the great Swedish writer, selected "with a view to presenting various phases and characteristics of Lagerlöf's authorship."

Professor Alexander Bugge is at present engaged in the writing of Vol. II of *Norges Historie, fremstillet for det norske Folk*, Vol. I, Part 2 of which appeared in 1910, dealing with the period from 800 to 1030. According to the original plan E. Hertzberg, Keeper of the Government Archives at Christiania, was to have written Vol. II, the carrying out of which has been prevented by his recent death. The second volume will cover the period from 1030-1319 of which the years 1030-1047, it appears, were completed by Hertzberg before his death. The work is handsomely gotten up and beautifully illustrated. It is published by the H. Aschehoug & Co., Christiania.

Les Expéditions des Scandinaves en Amérique devant la Critique. Un Nouveau Faux Document, par M. Henry Vignaud, President of La Société des Americanistes de Paris, a pamphlet of thirty-four pages (1911) has just been received. It is a survey of Norse voyages

to America and discusses in its last pages the Kensington stone, the Newport Mill, the Monegan Isle Inscription and other "faux documents." Upon the Vinland sagas the author occupies a somewhat non-committal attitude. He maintains with considerable vigor however the thesis "il est absurde de poser Leif on Karlsefni en rival ou en précurseur de Colomb. Le découvreur de l'Amérique est celui qui mit les deux mondes en communication."

There is shortly scheduled to appear in the *Columbia University Germanic Studies*, edited by Professor W. H. Carpenter and Calvin Thomas, a dissertation by Alexander Green, of the University of Illinois, on the "Dative of Agency; a Chapter of Indo-European Case Syntax." As its title indicates, it is a contribution to the syntax of that hitherto ill-defined *Gebrauchstypus* of the Indo-European dative which designates the authorship of an action. The book will be of especial interest to Germanic scholars in that it adduces the evidence of Indo-Iranian, Balto-Slavic, Latin and Greek, each fully discussed in a separate chapter, to bring out the real character of the prepositionless *dativus auctoris* in Gothic, Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse. Accordingly the writer distinguishes in the Germanic field between a real dative of agency that is derived from a former dative of interest, and what he calls the dative-instrumental of agency which, again must, according to the testimony of the processes of Syncretism, be referred to an original sociative-comitative instrumental. The book is, in fact, a comprehensive manual of the dative of agency along the entire line of available Indo-European languages.

Of more popular character than the works spoken above but one which is nevertheless a real contribution to a part of our cultural history, that of the city of Bergen, is Christian Koren-Wiberg's *By og Brygge, Billeder fra Bergen*, published by H. Aschehoug & Co., Kria. 1912, pp. 126. In an interesting style the well-known writer on the old Hanseatic town presents such topics as the formation of the Bergen type, which he dates after the German "Kontor" was in 1754 replaced by the Norwegian "Kontor"; the art and the culture of the Rococo period and the imperial style of the following period; the patrician families and the new industrial class. The closing chapters are on the Germans at the Quay, the daily life at the Quay and the Hanseatic Museum. The book emphasizes, contrary to the usual view, the extensive intersocial life of the native and the foreign populations of Bergen in the middle age period. There are many excellent illustrations.

Along the same line but of much wider scope is Carl W. Schnitler's *Slægten fra 1814*, also published by Aschehoug (1911, Pp. 493). The subtitle of the work reads "Studier over norsk Embedsmandskultur i Klassicismens Tidsalder 1814-1840"; it is a handsome volume, profusely and beautifully illustrated, as fine a piece of book-making as anything I have seen in recent years. The publishers are to be congratulated upon this work, every illustration is good and many of them veritable works of art. And the contents are of equal importance. The follow-

ing are some of the chapters: Gamle norske Embedsgaarde pp. 129-203; Billedkunsten og den almene Smak, 311-396; Bygningskunsten, 397-416; Sproget og Stilen, 417-460. This work takes its place at once as a main work in the interpretation of Norwegian life and art in the XIX century.

Henrik Ibsen. Plays and Problems, 1912, Pp. 356. By Otto Heller deserves to be added to the working library of every student of Ibsen. Of recent American interpretations of the philosophy and the writings of the great dramatist it is easily the best. While the student of Ibsen will sometimes disagree with the author of course, Professor Heller is to be thanked for this conscientious study and valuable contribution to Ibsen literature. The publishers are Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is attractively gotten up. There is a valuable *Bibliography* at the end, which is further amplified in the *Notes*, where much information on the presentation of the plays etc., is stored.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCANDINAVIAN STUDY

The Third Annual Meeting of Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study was held at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, in the Lecture Hall of Denckmann Memorial Library, Friday and Saturday, May 2-3, 1913.

FIRST SESSION

The first session was called to order by Professor Julius E. Olson on Friday, May 2, at 2:25 P. M. The president of the Society introduced Dr. Gustav Andreen, president of Augustana College, who welcomed the Society in the name of the faculty and students of the College, and of the citizens of Rock Island. He also called attention to the fact that the society was the guest of one of the oldest institutions representing Scandinavian Culture in America.

The President appointed a committee on nominations consisting of Mr. E. W. Olson, chairman, Dr. Lee M. Hollander and Professor L. M. Larson.

1. Professor A. M. Sturtevant then read a paper entitled "A Note on the *Hárbarðsljóð*," which was discussed by Doctor Hollander, Professor Jules Mauritzon and Professor G. T. Flom. [Printed herewith as part of Publications I, 4].

2. Professor L. M. Larson read a paper on "Scientific Knowledge in the North in the Thirteenth Century." The speaker dealt chiefly with the cultural aspects of the *Speculum Regale*. Discussed by Professor Julius E. Olson and Dr. L. M. Hollander. [Printed herewith as part of Publications I, 4].

3. Professor George T. Flom then presented a paper on the "Paleography of the Konungs Skuggsja (*Speculum regale*), Cod. reg. 243, B. α." The technical side of the paper was made clear by specimens